

## Exhibit H

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS  
EASTERN DIVISION**

*In re Dealer Management Systems Antitrust  
Litigation*, MDL 2817

No. 1:18-CV-864

*This Document Relates to All Cases*

Hon. Robert M. Dow, Jr.

Magistrate Judge Jeffrey T. Gilbert

**DEFENDANTS' NOTICE OF ISSUANCE OF SUBPOENAS TO PRODUCE  
DOCUMENTS AND TO TESTIFY AT A DEPOSITION FOR  
NON-PARTY NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE DEALERS ASSOCIATION**

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that Defendants CDK Global, LLC and The Reynolds and Reynolds Company, by and through their undersigned counsel, hereby notice, and will serve, the attached subpoenas on non-party National Automobile Dealers Association.

The subpoena to produce documents, issued pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45, has a return date of March 22, 2019. This subpoena seeks documents responsive to the requests listed in Exhibit A to the document subpoena.

The subpoena to testify at a deposition, issued pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 45 and 30(b)(6), seeks to take the deposition of a corporate representative of non-party National Automobile Dealers Association on the topics listed in Exhibit A to the deposition subpoena. The deposition will take place on April 30, 2019, beginning at 9:00 A.M. E.T., at the offices of Mayer Brown LLP, 1999 K Street NW, Washington, D.C., 20006, or other such location to be determined.

The deposition will be conducted before a Notary Public, certified court reporter, or other person duly qualified to administer an oath. The deposition will continue for at least one, seven-hour day, and is subject to continuance or adjournment until completed. The deposition and

testimony will be recorded by video and stenographic means. Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 30(b)(3)(B), Defendants reserve the right to designate another method of recording the deposition. Defendants also reserve the right to use the video or audio recording for use as discovery, as evidence at trial or any other proceeding in this or any related action, or for any other purposes allowed by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the Rules of the Court.

Dated: March 6, 2019

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Matthew D. Provance

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*Counsel for Defendant The Reynolds and  
Reynolds Company*

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on March 6, 2019, I caused a true and correct copy of the foregoing Defendants' Notice Of Issuance Of Subpoenas To Produce Documents And To Testify At A Deposition For Non-Party National Automobile Dealers Association to be served by email upon counsel of record pursuant to the SERVICE-EXTERNAL-DMS-MDL@lists.kellogghansen.com email list.

/s/ Matthew D. Provance

Matthew D. Provance

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## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

Northern District of Illinois

In re: Dealer Management Systems Antitrust Litig.

*Plaintiff*

v.

*Defendant*

Civil Action No. 1:18-cv-864/MDL No. 2817

**SUBPOENA TO PRODUCE DOCUMENTS, INFORMATION, OR OBJECTS  
OR TO PERMIT INSPECTION OF PREMISES IN A CIVIL ACTION**

To:

National Automobile Dealers Association c/o CT Corporation System  
4701 Cox Rd Ste 285, Glen Allen, VA 23060*(Name of person to whom this subpoena is directed)*

☒ **Production:** **YOU ARE COMMANDED** to produce at the time, date, and place set forth below the following documents, electronically stored information, or objects, and to permit inspection, copying, testing, or sampling of the material:

See Document Subpoena Rider attached hereto as Exhibit A.

Place: Mayer Brown LLP  
1999 K Street NW  
Washington, D.C. 20006

Date and Time:

03/22/2019 9:00 am

☐ **Inspection of Premises:** **YOU ARE COMMANDED** to permit entry onto the designated premises, land, or other property possessed or controlled by you at the time, date, and location set forth below, so that the requesting party may inspect, measure, survey, photograph, test, or sample the property or any designated object or operation on it.

Place:

Date and Time:

The following provisions of Fed. R. Civ. P. 45 are attached – Rule 45(c), relating to the place of compliance; Rule 45(d), relating to your protection as a person subject to a subpoena; and Rule 45(e) and (g), relating to your duty to respond to this subpoena and the potential consequences of not doing so.

Date: 03/06/2019

CLERK OF COURT

OR

/s/ Megan E. Stride

*Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk**Attorney's signature*The name, address, e-mail address, and telephone number of the attorney representing *(name of party)* CDK Global, LLC

, who issues or requests this subpoena, are:

Megan E. Stride, Mayer Brown LLP, 71 S. Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60606,  
mstride@mayerbrown.com, 312-701-8894**Notice to the person who issues or requests this subpoena**

If this subpoena commands the production of documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things or the inspection of premises before trial, a notice and a copy of the subpoena must be served on each party in this case before it is served on the person to whom it is directed. Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(a)(4).

Civil Action No. 1:18-cv-864/MDL No. 2817

**PROOF OF SERVICE**

*(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 45.)*

I received this subpoena for *(name of individual and title, if any)* \_\_\_\_\_  
on *(date)* \_\_\_\_\_.

☐ I served the subpoena by delivering a copy to the named person as follows: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ on *(date)* \_\_\_\_\_; or

☐ I returned the subpoena unexecuted because: \_\_\_\_\_

Unless the subpoena was issued on behalf of the United States, or one of its officers or agents, I have also  
tendered to the witness the fees for one day's attendance, and the mileage allowed by law, in the amount of  
\$ \_\_\_\_\_.

My fees are \$ \_\_\_\_\_ for travel and \$ \_\_\_\_\_ for services, for a total of \$ 0.00.

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
*Server's signature*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Printed name and title*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Server's address*

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc.:

**Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45 (c), (d), (e), and (g) (Effective 12/1/13)****(c) Place of Compliance.**

**(1) For a Trial, Hearing, or Deposition.** A subpoena may command a person to attend a trial, hearing, or deposition only as follows:

- (A) within 100 miles of where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person; or
- (B) within the state where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person, if the person
  - (i) is a party or a party's officer; or
  - (ii) is commanded to attend a trial and would not incur substantial expense.

**(2) For Other Discovery.** A subpoena may command:

- (A) production of documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things at a place within 100 miles of where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person; and
- (B) inspection of premises at the premises to be inspected.

**(d) Protecting a Person Subject to a Subpoena; Enforcement.**

**(1) Avoiding Undue Burden or Expense; Sanctions.** A party or attorney responsible for issuing and serving a subpoena must take reasonable steps to avoid imposing undue burden or expense on a person subject to the subpoena. The court for the district where compliance is required must enforce this duty and impose an appropriate sanction—which may include lost earnings and reasonable attorney's fees—on a party or attorney who fails to comply.

**(2) Command to Produce Materials or Permit Inspection.**

(A) *Appearance Not Required.* A person commanded to produce documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things, or to permit the inspection of premises, need not appear in person at the place of production or inspection unless also commanded to appear for a deposition, hearing, or trial.

(B) *Objections.* A person commanded to produce documents or tangible things or to permit inspection may serve on the party or attorney designated in the subpoena a written objection to inspecting, copying, testing, or sampling any or all of the materials or to inspecting the premises—or to producing electronically stored information in the form or forms requested. The objection must be served before the earlier of the time specified for compliance or 14 days after the subpoena is served. If an objection is made, the following rules apply:

- (i) At any time, on notice to the commanded person, the serving party may move the court for the district where compliance is required for an order compelling production or inspection.
- (ii) These acts may be required only as directed in the order, and the order must protect a person who is neither a party nor a party's officer from significant expense resulting from compliance.

**(3) Quashing or Modifying a Subpoena.**

(A) *When Required.* On timely motion, the court for the district where compliance is required must quash or modify a subpoena that:

- (i) fails to allow a reasonable time to comply;
- (ii) requires a person to comply beyond the geographical limits specified in Rule 45(c);
- (iii) requires disclosure of privileged or other protected matter, if no exception or waiver applies; or
- (iv) subjects a person to undue burden.

(B) *When Permitted.* To protect a person subject to or affected by a subpoena, the court for the district where compliance is required may, on motion, quash or modify the subpoena if it requires:

- (i) disclosing a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information; or

(ii) disclosing an unretained expert's opinion or information that does not describe specific occurrences in dispute and results from the expert's study that was not requested by a party.

(C) *Specifying Conditions as an Alternative.* In the circumstances described in Rule 45(d)(3)(B), the court may, instead of quashing or modifying a subpoena, order appearance or production under specified conditions if the serving party:

- (i) shows a substantial need for the testimony or material that cannot be otherwise met without undue hardship; and
- (ii) ensures that the subpoenaed person will be reasonably compensated.

**(e) Duties in Responding to a Subpoena.**

**(1) Producing Documents or Electronically Stored Information.** These procedures apply to producing documents or electronically stored information:

(A) *Documents.* A person responding to a subpoena to produce documents must produce them as they are kept in the ordinary course of business or must organize and label them to correspond to the categories in the demand.

(B) *Form for Producing Electronically Stored Information Not Specified.* If a subpoena does not specify a form for producing electronically stored information, the person responding must produce it in a form or forms in which it is ordinarily maintained or in a reasonably usable form or forms.

(C) *Electronically Stored Information Produced in Only One Form.* The person responding need not produce the same electronically stored information in more than one form.

(D) *Inaccessible Electronically Stored Information.* The person responding need not provide discovery of electronically stored information from sources that the person identifies as not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. On motion to compel discovery or for a protective order, the person responding must show that the information is not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. If that showing is made, the court may nonetheless order discovery from such sources if the requesting party shows good cause, considering the limitations of Rule 26(b)(2)(C). The court may specify conditions for the discovery.

**(2) Claiming Privilege or Protection.**

(A) *Information Withheld.* A person withholding subpoenaed information under a claim that it is privileged or subject to protection as trial-preparation material must:

- (i) expressly make the claim; and
- (ii) describe the nature of the withheld documents, communications, or tangible things in a manner that, without revealing information itself privileged or protected, will enable the parties to assess the claim.

(B) *Information Produced.* If information produced in response to a subpoena is subject to a claim of privilege or of protection as trial-preparation material, the person making the claim may notify any party that received the information of the claim and the basis for it. After being notified, a party must promptly return, sequester, or destroy the specified information and any copies it has; must not use or disclose the information until the claim is resolved; must take reasonable steps to retrieve the information if the party disclosed it before being notified; and may promptly present the information under seal to the court for the district where compliance is required for a determination of the claim. The person who produced the information must preserve the information until the claim is resolved.

**(g) Contempt.**

The court for the district where compliance is required—and also, after a motion is transferred, the issuing court—may hold in contempt a person who, having been served, fails without adequate excuse to obey the subpoena or an order related to it.



# **EXHIBIT A**

## **DOCUMENT SUBPOENA RIDER**

### **DEFINITIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS**

As used herein, the following terms shall have the following meaning:

1. “NADA,” “you,” or “your” means the National Automobile Dealers Association, as well as its officers, directors, members, principals, employees, agents, representatives, contractors, subsidiaries, parents, successors or predecessors, all persons acting on behalf of NADA, and any and all persons and entities affiliated with or controlled by NADA.
2. “Communication,” “communicate,” and “communicated” means the transmittal of information (in the form of facts, ideas, inquiries or otherwise).
3. “Documents” is used in its broadest possible sense and refers, without limitation, to all written, printed, typed, recorded, or otherwise reproduced communications or records of every kind and description. The term shall include all preliminary versions, drafts, or revisions of the foregoing, and all copies of a document shall be produced to the extent that the copies differ from the document produced due to notations, additions, insertions, comments, enclosures, attachments, or markings of any kind.
4. “DMS” means an enterprise system comprised of hardware, software, databases, and related data used by dealers to manage and operate their dealerships, usually referred to as the DMS or Dealer Management System.
5. “Lawsuit” means the lawsuit captioned on the foregoing subpoena, *In re Dealer Management Systems Antitrust Litigation*, MDL No. 2817, Case No. 18 C 864, currently pending in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, as well as the individual cases compromising the MDL.
6. Unless a different time period is indicated in a specific Request below, each Request pertains to the time period January 1, 2013 to the present.
7. The Court has entered the attached Protective Order governing the production of documents in this matter. *See* Exhibit B. Please indicate whether any documents produced pursuant to this subpoena should be designed as “confidential” or “highly confidential” pursuant to the Protective Order.

### **DOCUMENT REQUESTS**

1. Any bulletins, advisories, policies, publications, notices, webinar materials, blog posts, website postings (including but not limited to materials posted in the “Education” section of the NADA website), email blasts, or other communications from you to your dealers or members regarding cybersecurity, data security, or liability for data breaches.

2. Any bulletins, advisories, policies, publications, notices, webinar materials, blog posts, website postings (including but not limited to materials posted in the “Education” section of the NADA website), email blasts, or other communications from you to your dealers or members regarding access to data maintained on a DMS, including access gained through the sharing of usernames and passwords.
3. Any bulletins, advisories, policies, publications, notices, webinar materials, blog posts, website postings (including but not limited to materials posted in the “Education” section of the NADA website), email blasts, or other communications from you to your dealers or members regarding security or other risks related to sharing usernames and passwords with third parties. This Request includes documents created or sent from 2011 to the present.
4. Any bulletins, advisories, policies, publications, notices, webinar materials, blog posts, website postings (including but not limited to materials posted in the “Education” section of the NADA website), email blasts, emails, or other documents or communications from you to your dealers or members regarding any aspect of this litigation, or from your dealers or members to you regarding any aspect of this litigation.

# **EXHIBIT B**

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS  
EASTERN DIVISION**

**IN RE: DEALER MANAGEMENT  
SYSTEMS ANTITRUST LITIGATION**

**MDL No. 2817  
Case No. 18 C 864**

**This Document Relates to All Cases**

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**AGREED CONFIDENTIALITY ORDER**

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The parties to this Agreed Confidentiality Order have agreed to the terms of this Order; accordingly, it is **ORDERED**:

The purpose of this Order is to expedite the flow of discovery material, facilitate the prompt resolution of disputes over confidentiality and privilege, and protect material to be kept confidential or privileged, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c), Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d), and the Court's inherent authority.

**I. CONFIDENTIALITY**

**1. Scope.**

All materials and information produced, adduced or disclosed in the course of formal or informal discovery in this Action (defined below), including initial disclosures, responses to discovery requests, deposition testimony and exhibits, audio and video files, preliminary injunction exhibits, and information derived directly therefrom (hereinafter collectively "documents"), shall be subject to this Order concerning Confidential Information as defined below. This Order is subject to the Local Rules of the District, and the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on matters of procedure and calculation of time periods. This Order is binding upon

parties and non-parties to whom any Confidential Information is disclosed or who have been served with a copy of this order.

**2. Definitions.**

a. **Action:** this pending federal lawsuit – *In Re: Dealer Management Systems Antitrust Litigation*, Case No. 1:18-cv-00864 (N.D. Ill.).

b. **Challenging Party:** a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of information or items under this Order.

c. **Confidential Information or Items:** information designated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” by the Producing Party that falls within one or more of the following categories: (a) information prohibited from disclosure by statute, regulation, court rules, case decisions, or common law; (b) information that reveals trade secrets, confidential research, development, business practices or other confidential customer, technical, commercial (including pricing), financial or business information; (c) private or sensitive information not readily ascertainable through lawful means by the public concerning any individual, including medical information; (d) non-public personal information; (e) income tax returns (including attached schedules and forms), W-2 forms and 1099 forms; (f) personnel or employment records; (g) information subject to any non-disclosure or confidentiality agreement between the Designating Party and any other Party or Non-Party (defined below); or (h) other information the Producing Party reasonably believes is subject to protection.

Confidential Information excludes information that is publicly available unless such information is publicly available because of: (a) a breach of this Confidentiality Order; (b) a violation of any other obligation of confidentiality (whether intentional or inadvertent); or (c) an inducement of a violation of obligation of confidentiality.

d. **Counsel:** Outside Counsel of Record and In-House Counsel (as well as their support staff) for any Party or the successor of a Party.

e. **Designating Party:** a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL.”

f. **Discovery Material:** all items or information, regardless of the medium or manner generated, stored, or maintained, including, among other things, documents, testimony, interrogatory responses, transcripts, depositions and deposition exhibits, responses to requests to admit, recorded or graphic matter, electronically stored information, tangible things, and/or other information produced, given, exchanged by, or obtained from any Party or Non-Party during discovery in this Action.

g. **HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL:** Confidential Information of a highly sensitive nature the disclosure of which could result in significant harm, including but not limited to competitive harm, to the business or operations of that Party or Non-Party or to an individual. Without limitation to other forms of Confidential Information properly designated as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” in accordance with this subparagraph, a Producing Party may designate copyrighted software and all other information reflecting computer or programming code and associated comments and revision histories, formulas, engineering specifications, or schematics that define or otherwise describe in detail the algorithms or structure of software or hardware designs as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL.”

h. **In-House Counsel:** attorneys who are employees of a Party to this Action or the successor of a Party. In-House Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.

i. **Non-Party:** any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity not named as a Party to this Action.

j. **Outside Counsel of Record:** attorneys who are not employees of a Party to this Action but are retained or represent or advise a Party to this Action and have appeared in this Action on behalf of that Party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of that Party.

k. **Party:** any party to this Action, including all of its officers, directors, employees, consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staff).

l. **Producing Party:** a Party or Non-Party that produces documents.

m. **Professional Vendors:** persons or entities that provide litigation support services (*e.g.*, photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and subcontractors.

n. **Receiving Party:** a Party that receives documents from a Producing Party.

### **3. Designation.**

a. A Party or Non-Party shall designate as Confidential Information such information that it reasonably believes, in good faith, is “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL.” A Designating Party may designate a document as Confidential Information for protection under this Order by placing or affixing the words “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” on the document and on all copies in a manner that will not interfere with the legibility of the document. As used in this Order,



“copies” includes electronic images, duplicates, extracts, summaries or descriptions that contain the Confidential Information. The markings shall be applied prior to or at the time of the documents being produced or disclosed. Applying these markings to a document does not mean that the document has any status or protection by statute or otherwise except to the extent and for the purposes of this Order. Any copies that are made of any documents marked “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” shall also be so marked, except that indices, electronic databases or lists of documents that do not contain substantial portions or images of the text of marked documents and do not otherwise disclose the substance of the Confidential Information are not required to be marked.

b. The designation of a document as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” is to be deemed a good-faith certification by an attorney, a Party appearing pro se in this Action, or a Non-Party producing documents in this Action that the document contains Confidential Information as defined in this Order. The Designating Party’s Counsel, by stamping any document as “Confidential” or “Highly Confidential” under this Confidentiality Order, are certifying that they have a good faith belief that the designation of confidentiality is warranted under the existing Protective Order, that the designation is not being made for any tactical purpose and there is good cause why it should not be part of the public record of this case.

c. All documents produced, exchanged, or filed by any Party or by any Non-Party, not otherwise designated pursuant to this Order, shall be treated as “CONFIDENTIAL” until the later of (a) fourteen (14) days following the issuance of this Order, or (b) fourteen (14) days after such document is first produced, filed, or exchanged. If a Party to this lawsuit believes that another Party or any Non-Party has produced or submitted documents containing

that Party's Confidential Information, such Party shall have fourteen (14) days from the date of entry of this Order or fourteen (14) days after such materials are produced, filed, or exchanged to designate any such documents as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL." Such documents so designated shall be treated accordingly under the terms of this Order. After the time periods set forth in this paragraph, any documents not designated as CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL shall be treated as non-confidential information, subject to paragraphs 6 and 13 below.

d. If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated for protection do not qualify for protection, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other Parties that it is withdrawing the inapplicable designation.

e. A Non-Party's use of this Order to protect its Confidential Information does not entitle it to access or use any Confidential Information produced by any Party in this case.

f. Any party to this Litigation and any third party may designate as CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL documents or information produced by another party or a third party if that information (i) either originated from the Designating Party or third party (or was generated on the designating or third party's behalf), or (ii) contains the Designating Party's Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information, in which case the Designating Party shall be deemed a Producing Party for purposes of this Order. Failure to designate any documents or information as CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL pursuant to this paragraph shall not constitute a waiver of any party's right to make such designation at a later time.

#### **4. Depositions.**

a. A Party or Non-Party may designate some or all of a witness's deposition testimony as Confidential or Highly Confidential Information for protection under this Order by orally designating the relevant testimony as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL" on the record at the time the testimony is taken. Inadvertent failure to do so does not operate as a waiver. The Designating Party must provide the specific page and line designations over which the Party or Non-Party claims confidentiality within thirty (30) days after delivery of the final transcript by the court reporter to the Designating Party or Non-Party. Deposition testimony shall be treated as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL," as orally designated, prior to the deadline. Thereafter, only those portions identified in the Notice of Designation shall remain protected under the terms of this Order.

b. In the event information designated as CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL is to be shown to a witness, at deposition, hearing, trial or otherwise, the witness shall be provided with a copy of this Order at the start of the examination, and shall be advised on the record that he or she will be subject to sanction, including contempt, for violating the terms of this Order. Except as provided herein, if the witness has refused to execute Exhibit A as required by this Order, the admonition in the immediately preceding sentence made on the record shall serve as a substitute for the execution of Exhibit A and shall permit examination of the witness on documents or other materials containing CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL information.

#### **5. Protection of Confidential Information.**

a. **General Protections.** Discovery Material shall not be used or disclosed by the Receiving Parties, Counsel for the Receiving Parties, or any other persons

identified in subparagraphs 5(b)-(c) for any purpose whatsoever other than in the above captioned case, including any appeal thereof (the “Litigation”). In a putative class action, Confidential Information may be disclosed only to the named plaintiff(s) and to the owners of the named dealership plaintiff(s), or any individual plaintiff with a case on file in this Litigation and not to any other member of the putative class unless and until a class including the putative member has been certified.<sup>1</sup>

b. **Limited Disclosures of Confidential Information Designated as “CONFIDENTIAL.”** No person shall disclose or permit the disclosure of any Confidential Information designated as “CONFIDENTIAL” to any person or entity except as set forth in subparagraphs 5(b)(1)-(11) of this Order. Subject to this Confidentiality Order, the following categories of persons may be allowed to review Confidential Information designated as “CONFIDENTIAL”:

- 1) **Counsel.** Counsel for the Parties and such employees and support staff of Counsel as have responsibility for the action, including contract attorneys, secretaries, and legal assistants;
- 2) **Parties.** Parties and employees of a Party, at any time, but only to the extent Counsel determines in good faith that the employee’s assistance is reasonably necessary to the conduct of this Action;
- 3) **The Court and its personnel;**
- 4) **Court Reporters and Recordors.** Court reporters and recorders engaged for depositions in this Action, but only after such persons have

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<sup>1</sup> Plaintiffs agree to adhere to the provision in paragraph 5(a), but reserve their rights with respect to the issue of whether putative class members are parties in this litigation.

completed the Acknowledgement and Agreement to be Bound (“Acknowledgement”) contained in Attachment A;

5) **Contractors.** Those persons specifically engaged for the limited purpose of copying, scanning, organizing, filing, searching, coding, converting, storing, or retrieving documents or data, including Professional Vendors hired to process and manage electronically stored documents, but only after such persons have completed the Acknowledgment contained in Attachment A;

6) **Consultants and Experts.** Consulting or testifying Experts retained by the parties or counsel for the parties to assist in the preparation and trial of this Action, and the staff of each such consulting or testifying Expert, as long as any such expert or staff member are not employees or regular contractors of the parties or any affiliated entity, and jury or trial preparation services, but only after such persons have completed the Acknowledgment contained in Attachment A;

7) **Witnesses at depositions.** During their depositions, witnesses and their Counsel to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary according to the good faith judgment of the disclosing Counsel, and the Counsel representing them at the deposition, if any. Neither witnesses nor their Counsel shall retain a copy of any exhibit designated as “CONFIDENTIAL”, except witnesses and their Counsel may receive copies of all exhibits marked at their depositions in connection with review of the transcripts, after which witnesses and their Counsel shall destroy those copies. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that are designated as

“CONFIDENTIAL” pursuant to the process set out in this Order must be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Order.

8) **Author, subject, or recipient.** Persons whom the Confidential Material itself indicates, or the receiving party otherwise has a good-faith basis to believe, were the author, creator, producer, addressee, source, or recipient of the documents; and any person whose statements, communications or actions are expressly mentioned, discussed or referred to by actual name in the material as indicated on its face. The author, subject, or recipient of a document (not including a person who received the document in the course of the Litigation or was authorized to receive the document pursuant to any other provision of this Order) may be shown only those portions of the document that meets the criteria set forth in this subparagraph;

9) **Special masters and their direct staff;**

10) **Mediators and their direct staff**, provided that they are bound by a confidentiality agreement acceptable to all parties; and

11) **Others by Consent.** Other persons only by written consent of the Producing Party or Non-Party or upon order of the Court and only on such conditions as may be agreed or ordered.

c. **Limited Disclosures of Confidential Information Designated as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL.”** No person shall disclose or permit the disclosure of any Confidential Information designated as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” to any person or entity except as set forth in subparagraphs 5(c)(1)-(10) of this Order. The following categories of

persons may be allowed to review Confidential Information designated as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL”:

1) **Counsel.** Outside legal counsel for the parties in this action and such employees, support staff, and contract attorneys of outside counsel as necessary to conduct this action;

2) **The Court and its personnel;**

3) **Court Reporters and Recordors.** Court reporters and recorders engaged for depositions in this Action, but only after such persons have completed the Acknowledgement and Agreement to be Bound (“Acknowledgement”) contained in Attachment A;

4) **Contractors.**

Those persons specifically engaged for the limited purpose of copying, scanning, organizing, filing, searching, coding, converting, storing, or retrieving documents or data, including Professional Vendors hired to process and manage electronically stored documents, but only after such persons have completed the Acknowledgment contained in Attachment A;

5) **Consultants and Experts.** Consulting or testifying Experts retained by the parties or counsel for the parties to assist in the preparation and trial of this Action, and the staff of each such consulting or testifying Expert, as long as any such expert or staff member are not employees or regular contractors of the parties or any affiliated entity, and jury or trial preparation services, but only after such persons have completed the Acknowledgment contained in Attachment A;

6) **Witnesses at depositions.** During their depositions witnesses in this action to the extent witnesses fall within another category able to review Confidential Information designated as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL.” If a witness does not fit within another category able to review Confidential Information designated as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL,” the Party or Non-Party wishing to make such disclosure shall give seven (7) days’ advance notice in writing to counsel for the Designating Party, stating the names of the witness(es) to whom the disclosure will be made, identifying with particularity the documents, and information to be disclosed. The Designating Party may withhold its consent to the disclosure, but only upon a showing of good cause and must serve, within two (2) business days of receiving notice, any objection to the proposed disclosure in writing, setting forth the basis for the Designating Party’s good cause. The Designating Party shall not disclose to any other Party or Non-Party that a notice of disclosure has been provided to it pursuant to this paragraph except to the extent that such disclosure is contractually or otherwise required by applicable law. If the Designating Party provides such notice to any other Party or Non-Party, then the Designating Party must provide a copy of its communications providing that notice to the Party wishing to make the disclosure. If timely written notice of the good cause objection to the proposed disclosure is provided to the Party or Non-Party wishing to make such disclosure, disclosure is not permissible without leave of Court.

Neither witnesses nor Counsel to third-party witnesses shall retain a copy of exhibits designated as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL.” Pages of transcribed



deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that are designated as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” pursuant to the process set out in this Order must be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Order

7) **Author, subject, recipient.** Persons whom the Highly Confidential Material itself indicates, or the receiving party otherwise has a good-faith basis to believe, were the author, creator, producer, addressee, source, or recipient of the documents; and any person whose statements are expressly mentioned, discussed or referred to in the material as indicated on its face. The author, subject, or recipient of a document (not including a person who received the document in the course of the Litigation or was authorized to receive the document pursuant to any other provision of this Order) may be shown only those portions of the document that meets the criteria set forth in this subparagraph;

8) **Special masters and their direct staff;**

9) **Mediators and their direct staff**, provided that they are bound by a confidentiality agreement acceptable to all parties; and

10) **Others by Consent.** Other persons only by written consent of the Producing Party or Non-Party or upon order of the Court and only on such conditions as may be agreed or ordered.

d. **Control of Documents.** Counsel for the Parties shall make best efforts to prevent unauthorized or inadvertent disclosure of Confidential Information. Counsel shall maintain the originals of the forms signed by persons acknowledging their obligations under this Order for a period of three (3) years after the termination of the case.

e. Nothing in this Order shall limit or restrict in any manner a Party or Non-Party's right to use, or to authorize or consent to the use of, its own Confidential Information.

**6. Failure to Designate.** A failure to designate a document or transcript (or any portion thereof) as Confidential Information does not waive the confidential status of such information or the right to so designate the document. If a Party or Non-Party designates a document as Confidential Information after it was initially produced, the designating party shall reproduce with the document with the appropriate designation, and the Receiving Party, on notification of the designation must make a reasonable effort to assure that the document is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order, and return or destroy the original Confidential Information and all copies of the same. No Party shall be found to have violated this Order for failing to maintain the confidentiality of material during a time when that material has not been designated Confidential Information, even where the failure to so designate was inadvertent or in error and where the material is subsequently designated Confidential Information.

**7. Filing of Confidential Information.** This Order does not, by itself, authorize the filing of any document under seal. Any Party wishing to file a document designated as Confidential Information in connection with a motion, brief, or other submission to the Court must comply with all applicable Local Rules (including LR 26.2), and Electronic Filing Procedures of this District.

**8. De-Designation and Challenges by a Party to Designation as Confidential Information.** The designation of any material or document as "CONFIDENTIAL" or

“HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” is subject to challenge by any Party.<sup>2</sup> Any Confidential Information shall be treated as designated until the change is completed. The following procedure shall apply to any such challenge:

a. **Meet and Confer.** A Party challenging the designation of Confidential Information must do so in good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly with Counsel for the Designating Party. In conferring, the Challenging Party must identify the document(s) at issue, and explain, on a document-by-document basis with separate explanations for each document, the specific basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper, and must give the Designating Party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the designation, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the designation. The Designating Party must respond to the challenge within ten (10) business days.

b. **Judicial Intervention.** A Party that elects to challenge a confidentiality designation may file and serve a motion that identifies the challenged material and sets forth in detail the basis for the challenge. Each such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration that affirms that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements of this procedure. The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating Party. Until the Court rules on the challenge, all parties shall continue to treat the materials as Confidential Information under the terms of this Order.

c. **Fees/Costs.** Each Party shall bear its own fees and costs related to any

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<sup>2</sup> Materials and documents have been produced in *Authenticom, Inc. v. CDK Global LLC*, 3:17-cv-00318 (W.D. Wis.). Additional plaintiffs are now parties to this MDL. Those additional plaintiffs reserve the right to seek de-designation and challenge the designation of any material or document marked “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL.”

challenges of confidentiality designations under this Order.

**9. Action by the Court.** Applications to the Court for an order relating to the confidential treatment of materials or documents designated Confidential Information shall be by motion. Nothing in this Order or any action or agreement of a Party under this Order limits the Court's power to make orders concerning the disclosure of documents produced in discovery or at trial.

**10. Use of Confidential Documents or Information at Trial or Hearing.** A Party that intends to present Confidential Information at a hearing or trial shall notify the Designating Party at least ten (10) days prior to said hearing or trial. The Court may make such orders as are necessary to govern the use of Confidential Information at a hearing or trial including specifying how exhibits containing such information shall be filed to maintain their confidentiality, whether and how exhibits containing such information may be shown to witnesses or otherwise used in open court, and whether persons not identified in this Order, as appropriate, shall be excluded from specific portions of the proceedings. The Producing Party may designate portions of transcripts of public proceedings as CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL.

**11. Confidential Information Subpoenaed in Other Litigation or Proceeding.**

a. If a Receiving Party is served with a subpoena or a judicial order issued in any other litigation or proceeding that would compel disclosure of any material or document designated in this Action as Confidential Information, the Receiving Party must so notify the Designating Party, in writing, within five (5) business days after receiving the subpoena or order. Such notification must include a copy of the subpoena or court order.

b. The Receiving Party also must inform in writing the issuing party in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is the subject of this Order.

c. The purpose of imposing these duties is to alert the interested persons to the existence of this Order and to afford the Designating Party in this case an opportunity to try to protect its Confidential Information in the court from which the subpoena or order issued. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and the expense of seeking protection in that court of its Confidential Information, and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this Action to disobey a lawful directive from another court. The obligations set forth in this paragraph remain in effect so long as the Party has in its possession, custody, or control Confidential Information by the other Party to this case.

d. This Order must be served with any subpoenas served in this Litigation.

## **12. Obligations on Conclusion of the Litigation.**

a. **Obligations at Conclusion of the Litigation.** Within sixty (60) days after dismissal or entry of final judgment not subject to further appeal, the parties and counsel in the Litigation shall take reasonable steps to ensure that all Confidential Information and documents marked “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” under this Order, including copies as defined in ¶ 3(a), are destroyed or returned to the Producing Party unless (1) otherwise agreed by the Parties, or (2) the document has been offered into evidence or filed without restriction as to disclosure, without that status having been modified.

b. **Retention of Work Product and One Set of Filed Documents.** Notwithstanding the above requirements to return or destroy documents, Counsel may retain

their records of (1) email correspondence related to their representation, (2) attorney work product, including memoranda and correspondence related to the Litigation, and/or an index that refers or relates to designated Confidential Information, and (3) one complete set of all documents filed with the Court including those filed under seal. Any retained Confidential Information shall continue to be protected under this Order. An attorney may use his or her work product in subsequent litigation, provided that its use does not disclose or use Confidential Information.

c. **Deletion of Documents Filed Under Seal from Electronic Case Filing (ECF) System.** Filings under seal shall be deleted from the ECF system only upon order of the Court.

## **II. LIMITATIONS ON WAIVER OF PRIVILEGE**

### **13. Clawback of Inadvertent Disclosure.**

a. This Order is entered, *inter alia*, pursuant to Rule 502(d) of the Federal Rules of Evidence. If a party that produces or otherwise discloses information in connection with this action (the “Producing Party”) thereafter claims that such information is privileged or protected by the attorney-client privilege or attorney work product protection (“Disclosed Protected Information”), the disclosure of the Disclosed Protected Information shall not constitute or be deemed a waiver or forfeiture of any claim of privilege or work product protection that the Producing Party would otherwise be entitled to assert with respect to the Disclosed Protected Information and its subject matter in this proceeding or in any other federal or state proceeding.

b. A Producing Party may assert in writing attorney-client privilege or work product protection with respect to Disclosed Protected Information. The receiving party must—

unless it contests the claim of attorney-client privilege or work product protection in accordance with sub-paragraph 13(c) of this Order—within ten business days of receipt of that writing, (i) return or destroy all copies of the Disclosed Protected Information, and (ii) provide a certification of counsel that all of the Disclosed Protected Information has been returned or destroyed. Within ten business days of receipt of the notification that the Disclosed Protected Information has been returned or destroyed, the Producing Party must produce a privilege log with respect to the Disclosed Protected Information.

c. If the receiving party contests the claim of attorney-client privilege or work product protection, the receiving party must—within ten business days of receipt of the claim of privilege or protection—move the Court for an Order compelling disclosure of the Disclosed Protected Information (a “Disclosure Motion”). The receiving party must seek to file the Disclosure Motion under seal and must not assert as a ground for compelling disclosure the fact of the disclosure and may not disclose, rely on, or refer to any of the Disclosed Protected Information except as necessary to contest the claim of attorney-client privilege or work product protection. Pending resolution of the Disclosure Motion, the receiving party must sequester the Disclosed Protected Information and not use the Disclosed Protected Information or disclose it to any person other than as required by law.

d. The parties may stipulate to extend the time periods set forth in sub-paragraphs (b) and (c).

e. Disclosed Protected Information that is sought to be reclaimed by the parties to this case pursuant to this Order shall not be used as grounds by any third party to argue that any waiver of privilege or protection has occurred by virtue of any production in this case.

f. The Producing Party retains the burden of establishing the privileged or protected nature of the Disclosed Protected Information. Nothing in this paragraph shall limit the right of any party to petition the Court for an *in camera* review of the Disclosed Protected Information.

**14. Receiving Party's Obligation.** Nothing in this Order shall relieve counsel for any receiving party of any existing duty or obligation, whether established by case law, rule of court (including without limitation rules of professional conduct), regulation or other source, to return, and not to review, any privileged or work product materials without being requested by the Producing Party to do so.

### **III. MISCELLANEOUS**

**15. Order Subject to Modification.** This Order shall be subject to modification by the Court on its own initiative or on motion of a Party or any other person with standing concerning the subject matter.

**16. No Prior Judicial Determination.** This Order is entered based on the representations and agreements of the parties and for the purpose of facilitating discovery. Nothing herein shall be construed or presented as a judicial determination that any document or material designated Confidential Information by Counsel or the parties is entitled to protection under Rule 26(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or otherwise until such time as the Court may rule on a specific document or issue.

**17. Persons Bound.** This Order shall take effect when entered and shall be binding upon all counsel of record and their law firms, the parties, and persons made subject to this Order by its terms and any counsel, parties and persons who join this action in the future.

**18. Order Continues in Force.** Unless otherwise agreed or ordered, this Order



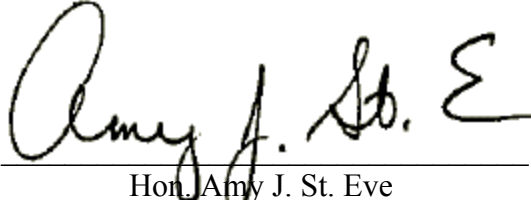
shall remain in force after dismissal or entry of final judgment not subject to further appeal.

**19. Backup/Archival/Disaster Recovery Systems.** Notwithstanding any of the destruction and deletion requirements set forth herein, no person or entity is required by this Order to delete information that may reside on the respective person or entity's back-up, archival, or disaster recovery

**20.** Nothing in this Order shall prevent a Producing Party or, if different, designating party from seeking further, greater, or lesser protection with respect to the use of any Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information.

**SO ORDERED.**

Dated: April 4, 2018

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Hon. Amy J. St. Eve  
United States District Judge

Dated: April 3, 2018

/s/ Aundrea K. Gulley

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*Counsel for Plaintiff Pensacola Motor Sales,*

*Inc. d/b/a Bob Tyler Toyota, Inc.*



**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS  
EASTERN DIVISION**

**ATTACHMENT A  
ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND**

The undersigned hereby acknowledges that he/she has read the Confidentiality Order dated \_\_\_\_\_ in the above-captioned Action and attached hereto, understands the terms thereof, and agrees to be bound by its terms. The undersigned submits to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois in matters relating to the Confidentiality Order and understands that the terms of the Confidentiality Order obligate him/her to use materials designated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” in accordance with the Order solely for the purposes of the above-captioned Action, and not to disclose any such Confidential Information to any other person, firm, or concern.

As soon as practical, but no later than thirty (30) days after final termination of this Action, I shall return to the attorney from whom I have received any documents in my possession designated “Confidential” or “Highly Confidential,” and all copies, excerpts, summaries, notes, digests, abstracts, and indices that contain Confidential or Highly Confidential Information.

The undersigned acknowledges that violation of the Confidentiality Order may result in penalties for contempt of court.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Employer: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_



## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

Northern District of Illinois

In re: Dealer Management Systems Antitrust Litig.

*Plaintiff*

v.

*Defendant*

Civil Action No. 1:18-cv-864/MDL No. 2817

## SUBPOENA TO TESTIFY AT A DEPOSITION IN A CIVIL ACTION

To:

National Automobile Dealers Association c/o CT Corporation System  
4701 Cox Rd Ste 285, Glen Allen, VA 23060

(Name of person to whom this subpoena is directed)



**Testimony:** **YOU ARE COMMANDED** to appear at the time, date, and place set forth below to testify at a deposition to be taken in this civil action. If you are an organization, you must designate one or more officers, directors, or managing agents, or designate other persons who consent to testify on your behalf about the following matters, or those set forth in an attachment:

See Deposition Subpoena Rider attached hereto as Exhibit A.

Place: Mayer Brown LLP  
1999 K Street NW  
Washington, D.C. 20006

Date and Time:  
04/30/2019 9:00 am

The deposition will be recorded by this method: Video, audiovisual, and/or stenographic means



**Production:** You, or your representatives, must also bring with you to the deposition the following documents, electronically stored information, or objects, and must permit inspection, copying, testing, or sampling of the material:

The following provisions of Fed. R. Civ. P. 45 are attached – Rule 45(c), relating to the place of compliance; Rule 45(d), relating to your protection as a person subject to a subpoena; and Rule 45(e) and (g), relating to your duty to respond to this subpoena and the potential consequences of not doing so.

Date: 03/06/2019

CLERK OF COURT

OR

/s/ Megan E. Stride

Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

Attorney's signature

The name, address, e-mail address, and telephone number of the attorney representing (name of party) CDK Global, LLC

, who issues or requests this subpoena, are:  
Megan E. Stride, Mayer Brown LLP, 71 S. Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60606,  
mstride@mayerbrown.com, 312-701-8994

## Notice to the person who issues or requests this subpoena

If this subpoena commands the production of documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things before trial, a notice and a copy of the subpoena must be served on each party in this case before it is served on the person to whom it is directed. Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(a)(4).

Civil Action No. 1:18-cv-864/MDL No. 2817

**PROOF OF SERVICE**

*(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 45.)*

I received this subpoena for *(name of individual and title, if any)* \_\_\_\_\_  
on *(date)* \_\_\_\_\_.

☐ I served the subpoena by delivering a copy to the named individual as follows: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ on *(date)* \_\_\_\_\_; or

☐ I returned the subpoena unexecuted because: \_\_\_\_\_

Unless the subpoena was issued on behalf of the United States, or one of its officers or agents, I have also  
tendered to the witness the fees for one day's attendance, and the mileage allowed by law, in the amount of  
\$ \_\_\_\_\_.

My fees are \$ \_\_\_\_\_ for travel and \$ \_\_\_\_\_ for services, for a total of \$ 0.00.

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
*Server's signature*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Printed name and title*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Server's address*

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc.:

**Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45 (c), (d), (e), and (g) (Effective 12/1/13)****(c) Place of Compliance.**

**(1) For a Trial, Hearing, or Deposition.** A subpoena may command a person to attend a trial, hearing, or deposition only as follows:

- (A) within 100 miles of where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person; or
- (B) within the state where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person, if the person
  - (i) is a party or a party's officer; or
  - (ii) is commanded to attend a trial and would not incur substantial expense.

**(2) For Other Discovery.** A subpoena may command:

- (A) production of documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things at a place within 100 miles of where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person; and
- (B) inspection of premises at the premises to be inspected.

**(d) Protecting a Person Subject to a Subpoena; Enforcement.**

**(1) Avoiding Undue Burden or Expense; Sanctions.** A party or attorney responsible for issuing and serving a subpoena must take reasonable steps to avoid imposing undue burden or expense on a person subject to the subpoena. The court for the district where compliance is required must enforce this duty and impose an appropriate sanction—which may include lost earnings and reasonable attorney's fees—on a party or attorney who fails to comply.

**(2) Command to Produce Materials or Permit Inspection.**

(A) *Appearance Not Required.* A person commanded to produce documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things, or to permit the inspection of premises, need not appear in person at the place of production or inspection unless also commanded to appear for a deposition, hearing, or trial.

(B) *Objections.* A person commanded to produce documents or tangible things or to permit inspection may serve on the party or attorney designated in the subpoena a written objection to inspecting, copying, testing, or sampling any or all of the materials or to inspecting the premises—or to producing electronically stored information in the form or forms requested. The objection must be served before the earlier of the time specified for compliance or 14 days after the subpoena is served. If an objection is made, the following rules apply:

- (i) At any time, on notice to the commanded person, the serving party may move the court for the district where compliance is required for an order compelling production or inspection.
- (ii) These acts may be required only as directed in the order, and the order must protect a person who is neither a party nor a party's officer from significant expense resulting from compliance.

**(3) Quashing or Modifying a Subpoena.**

(A) *When Required.* On timely motion, the court for the district where compliance is required must quash or modify a subpoena that:

- (i) fails to allow a reasonable time to comply;
- (ii) requires a person to comply beyond the geographical limits specified in Rule 45(c);
- (iii) requires disclosure of privileged or other protected matter, if no exception or waiver applies; or
- (iv) subjects a person to undue burden.

(B) *When Permitted.* To protect a person subject to or affected by a subpoena, the court for the district where compliance is required may, on motion, quash or modify the subpoena if it requires:

(i) disclosing a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information; or

(ii) disclosing an unretained expert's opinion or information that does not describe specific occurrences in dispute and results from the expert's study that was not requested by a party.

(C) *Specifying Conditions as an Alternative.* In the circumstances described in Rule 45(d)(3)(B), the court may, instead of quashing or modifying a subpoena, order appearance or production under specified conditions if the serving party:

- (i) shows a substantial need for the testimony or material that cannot be otherwise met without undue hardship; and
- (ii) ensures that the subpoenaed person will be reasonably compensated.

**(e) Duties in Responding to a Subpoena.**

**(1) Producing Documents or Electronically Stored Information.** These procedures apply to producing documents or electronically stored information:

(A) *Documents.* A person responding to a subpoena to produce documents must produce them as they are kept in the ordinary course of business or must organize and label them to correspond to the categories in the demand.

(B) *Form for Producing Electronically Stored Information Not Specified.* If a subpoena does not specify a form for producing electronically stored information, the person responding must produce it in a form or forms in which it is ordinarily maintained or in a reasonably usable form or forms.

(C) *Electronically Stored Information Produced in Only One Form.* The person responding need not produce the same electronically stored information in more than one form.

(D) *Inaccessible Electronically Stored Information.* The person responding need not provide discovery of electronically stored information from sources that the person identifies as not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. On motion to compel discovery or for a protective order, the person responding must show that the information is not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. If that showing is made, the court may nonetheless order discovery from such sources if the requesting party shows good cause, considering the limitations of Rule 26(b)(2)(C). The court may specify conditions for the discovery.

**(2) Claiming Privilege or Protection.**

(A) *Information Withheld.* A person withholding subpoenaed information under a claim that it is privileged or subject to protection as trial-preparation material must:

- (i) expressly make the claim; and
- (ii) describe the nature of the withheld documents, communications, or tangible things in a manner that, without revealing information itself privileged or protected, will enable the parties to assess the claim.

(B) *Information Produced.* If information produced in response to a subpoena is subject to a claim of privilege or of protection as trial-preparation material, the person making the claim may notify any party that received the information of the claim and the basis for it. After being notified, a party must promptly return, sequester, or destroy the specified information and any copies it has; must not use or disclose the information until the claim is resolved; must take reasonable steps to retrieve the information if the party disclosed it before being notified; and may promptly present the information under seal to the court for the district where compliance is required for a determination of the claim. The person who produced the information must preserve the information until the claim is resolved.

**(g) Contempt.**

The court for the district where compliance is required—and also, after a motion is transferred, the issuing court—may hold in contempt a person who, having been served, fails without adequate excuse to obey the subpoena or an order related to it.

# **EXHIBIT A**

**DEPOSITION SUBPOENA RIDER**

**DEFINITIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS**

As used herein, the following terms shall have the following meaning:

1. “NADA,” “you,” or “your” means the National Automobile Dealers Association, as well as its officers, directors, members, principals, employees, agents, representatives, contractors, subsidiaries, parents, successors or predecessors, all persons acting on behalf of NADA, and any and all persons and entities affiliated with or controlled by NADA.
2. “Authenticom” means Authenticom, Inc., as well as its officers, directors, members, principals, employees, agents, representatives, contractors, subsidiaries, parents, successors or predecessors, all persons acting on behalf of Authenticom, and any and all persons and entities affiliated with or controlled by Authenticom.
3. “Data Extractors” means any party who provides services for extracting, cleansing, formatting, integrating, standardizing or organizing the data housed on a DMS and/or the insertion or “writeback” of data into a DMS, including but not limited to Authenticom, Superior Integrated Solutions, ProQuotes, SelectQu, and Stone Eagle.
4. “DMS” means an enterprise system comprised of hardware, software, databases, and related data used by dealers to manage and operate their dealerships, usually referred to as the DMS or Dealer Management System.
5. “Lawsuit” means the lawsuit captioned on the foregoing subpoena, *In re Dealer Management Systems Antitrust Litigation*, MDL No. 2817, Case No. 18 C 864, currently pending in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, as well as the individual cases comprising the MDL.
6. “Third Party Certification” means a program by which a DMS provider certifies vendors to access data stored on its DMS if the dealer wishes to grant access, such as CDK Global, LLC’s “Global Partner” or “Third Party Access” program, The Reynolds and Reynolds Company’s “RCI” program, Dealertrack’s Opentrack program, AutoMate’s OpenMate program, and similar programs sponsored by other DMS providers.
7. Unless a different time period is indicated in a specific Topic below, each Topic pertains to the time period January 1, 2013 to the present.

**TOPICS FOR EXAMINATION**

1. The legal, regulatory, and contractual issues associated with customer and other sensitive data residing on DMSs, and how these issues have changed over time, including but not limited to your analysis, recommendations, best practices or guidance regarding:

- a. the February 2, 2007 Joint Policy Statement on Data Accessibility;
  - b. the August 28, 2013 Dealer Data Guidance memo;
  - c. the 2014 “Service Provider Dealer Data Access Addendum” document; and
  - d. the 2014 “10 Steps Dealers Need To Take To Protect ‘Dealer Data’” document.
2. Communications with automotive industry participants regarding data security including in preparation of or discussions about:
  - a. the February 2, 2007 Joint Policy Statement on Data Accessibility;
  - b. the August 28, 2013 Dealer Data Guidance memo;
  - c. the 2014 “Service Provider Dealer Data Access Addendum” document; and
  - d. the 2014 “10 Steps Dealers Need To Take To Protect ‘Dealer Data’” document.
3. Internal communications with NADA employees or consultants hired by NADA (including but not limited to Finbarr O’Neil) regarding data security including in preparation of or discussions about:
  - a. the February 2, 2007 Joint Policy Statement on Data Accessibility;
  - b. the August 28, 2013 Dealer Data Guidance memo;
  - c. the 2014 “Service Provider Dealer Data Access Addendum” document; and
  - d. the 2014 “10 Steps Dealers Need To Take To Protect ‘Dealer Data’” document.
4. Competition for the sale or license of DMS services and the different DMS services available to NADA members.
5. “Third-party” or “hostile” access to DMSs, including but not limited to access by Authenticom or Authenticom’s DealerVault product and access by other Data Extractors.
6. Third Party Certification programs offered by DMS providers.
7. Meetings or communications between the CEO, CTO, CFO, General Counsel, Director of Legal and Regulatory Affairs and Senior Counsel, or any other representative(s) of NADA, and any representative(s) of Authenticom or any of the other named Plaintiffs in this litigation, or any of their counsel.
8. Any communications with your dealers or members regarding the subject matter of this Lawsuit or any the filings or other proceedings in this Lawsuit.



# **EXHIBIT B**

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS  
EASTERN DIVISION**

**IN RE: DEALER MANAGEMENT  
SYSTEMS ANTITRUST LITIGATION**

**MDL No. 2817  
Case No. 18 C 864**

**This Document Relates to All Cases**

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**AGREED CONFIDENTIALITY ORDER**

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The parties to this Agreed Confidentiality Order have agreed to the terms of this Order; accordingly, it is **ORDERED**:

The purpose of this Order is to expedite the flow of discovery material, facilitate the prompt resolution of disputes over confidentiality and privilege, and protect material to be kept confidential or privileged, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c), Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d), and the Court's inherent authority.

**I. CONFIDENTIALITY**

**1. Scope.**

All materials and information produced, adduced or disclosed in the course of formal or informal discovery in this Action (defined below), including initial disclosures, responses to discovery requests, deposition testimony and exhibits, audio and video files, preliminary injunction exhibits, and information derived directly therefrom (hereinafter collectively "documents"), shall be subject to this Order concerning Confidential Information as defined below. This Order is subject to the Local Rules of the District, and the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on matters of procedure and calculation of time periods. This Order is binding upon

parties and non-parties to whom any Confidential Information is disclosed or who have been served with a copy of this order.

**2. Definitions.**

a. **Action:** this pending federal lawsuit – *In Re: Dealer Management Systems Antitrust Litigation*, Case No. 1:18-cv-00864 (N.D. Ill.).

b. **Challenging Party:** a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of information or items under this Order.

c. **Confidential Information or Items:** information designated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” by the Producing Party that falls within one or more of the following categories: (a) information prohibited from disclosure by statute, regulation, court rules, case decisions, or common law; (b) information that reveals trade secrets, confidential research, development, business practices or other confidential customer, technical, commercial (including pricing), financial or business information; (c) private or sensitive information not readily ascertainable through lawful means by the public concerning any individual, including medical information; (d) non-public personal information; (e) income tax returns (including attached schedules and forms), W-2 forms and 1099 forms; (f) personnel or employment records; (g) information subject to any non-disclosure or confidentiality agreement between the Designating Party and any other Party or Non-Party (defined below); or (h) other information the Producing Party reasonably believes is subject to protection.

Confidential Information excludes information that is publicly available unless such information is publicly available because of: (a) a breach of this Confidentiality Order; (b) a violation of any other obligation of confidentiality (whether intentional or inadvertent); or (c) an inducement of a violation of obligation of confidentiality.

d. **Counsel:** Outside Counsel of Record and In-House Counsel (as well as their support staff) for any Party or the successor of a Party.

e. **Designating Party:** a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL.”

f. **Discovery Material:** all items or information, regardless of the medium or manner generated, stored, or maintained, including, among other things, documents, testimony, interrogatory responses, transcripts, depositions and deposition exhibits, responses to requests to admit, recorded or graphic matter, electronically stored information, tangible things, and/or other information produced, given, exchanged by, or obtained from any Party or Non-Party during discovery in this Action.

g. **HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL:** Confidential Information of a highly sensitive nature the disclosure of which could result in significant harm, including but not limited to competitive harm, to the business or operations of that Party or Non-Party or to an individual. Without limitation to other forms of Confidential Information properly designated as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” in accordance with this subparagraph, a Producing Party may designate copyrighted software and all other information reflecting computer or programming code and associated comments and revision histories, formulas, engineering specifications, or schematics that define or otherwise describe in detail the algorithms or structure of software or hardware designs as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL.”

h. **In-House Counsel:** attorneys who are employees of a Party to this Action or the successor of a Party. In-House Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.

i. **Non-Party:** any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity not named as a Party to this Action.

j. **Outside Counsel of Record:** attorneys who are not employees of a Party to this Action but are retained or represent or advise a Party to this Action and have appeared in this Action on behalf of that Party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of that Party.

k. **Party:** any party to this Action, including all of its officers, directors, employees, consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staff).

l. **Producing Party:** a Party or Non-Party that produces documents.

m. **Professional Vendors:** persons or entities that provide litigation support services (*e.g.*, photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and subcontractors.

n. **Receiving Party:** a Party that receives documents from a Producing Party.

### **3. Designation.**

a. A Party or Non-Party shall designate as Confidential Information such information that it reasonably believes, in good faith, is “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL.” A Designating Party may designate a document as Confidential Information for protection under this Order by placing or affixing the words “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” on the document and on all copies in a manner that will not interfere with the legibility of the document. As used in this Order,

“copies” includes electronic images, duplicates, extracts, summaries or descriptions that contain the Confidential Information. The markings shall be applied prior to or at the time of the documents being produced or disclosed. Applying these markings to a document does not mean that the document has any status or protection by statute or otherwise except to the extent and for the purposes of this Order. Any copies that are made of any documents marked “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” shall also be so marked, except that indices, electronic databases or lists of documents that do not contain substantial portions or images of the text of marked documents and do not otherwise disclose the substance of the Confidential Information are not required to be marked.

b. The designation of a document as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” is to be deemed a good-faith certification by an attorney, a Party appearing pro se in this Action, or a Non-Party producing documents in this Action that the document contains Confidential Information as defined in this Order. The Designating Party’s Counsel, by stamping any document as “Confidential” or “Highly Confidential” under this Confidentiality Order, are certifying that they have a good faith belief that the designation of confidentiality is warranted under the existing Protective Order, that the designation is not being made for any tactical purpose and there is good cause why it should not be part of the public record of this case.

c. All documents produced, exchanged, or filed by any Party or by any Non-Party, not otherwise designated pursuant to this Order, shall be treated as “CONFIDENTIAL” until the later of (a) fourteen (14) days following the issuance of this Order, or (b) fourteen (14) days after such document is first produced, filed, or exchanged. If a Party to this lawsuit believes that another Party or any Non-Party has produced or submitted documents containing

that Party's Confidential Information, such Party shall have fourteen (14) days from the date of entry of this Order or fourteen (14) days after such materials are produced, filed, or exchanged to designate any such documents as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL." Such documents so designated shall be treated accordingly under the terms of this Order. After the time periods set forth in this paragraph, any documents not designated as CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL shall be treated as non-confidential information, subject to paragraphs 6 and 13 below.

d. If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated for protection do not qualify for protection, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other Parties that it is withdrawing the inapplicable designation.

e. A Non-Party's use of this Order to protect its Confidential Information does not entitle it to access or use any Confidential Information produced by any Party in this case.

f. Any party to this Litigation and any third party may designate as CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL documents or information produced by another party or a third party if that information (i) either originated from the Designating Party or third party (or was generated on the designating or third party's behalf), or (ii) contains the Designating Party's Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information, in which case the Designating Party shall be deemed a Producing Party for purposes of this Order. Failure to designate any documents or information as CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL pursuant to this paragraph shall not constitute a waiver of any party's right to make such designation at a later time.

#### **4. Depositions.**

a. A Party or Non-Party may designate some or all of a witness's deposition testimony as Confidential or Highly Confidential Information for protection under this Order by orally designating the relevant testimony as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL" on the record at the time the testimony is taken. Inadvertent failure to do so does not operate as a waiver. The Designating Party must provide the specific page and line designations over which the Party or Non-Party claims confidentiality within thirty (30) days after delivery of the final transcript by the court reporter to the Designating Party or Non-Party. Deposition testimony shall be treated as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL," as orally designated, prior to the deadline. Thereafter, only those portions identified in the Notice of Designation shall remain protected under the terms of this Order.

b. In the event information designated as CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL is to be shown to a witness, at deposition, hearing, trial or otherwise, the witness shall be provided with a copy of this Order at the start of the examination, and shall be advised on the record that he or she will be subject to sanction, including contempt, for violating the terms of this Order. Except as provided herein, if the witness has refused to execute Exhibit A as required by this Order, the admonition in the immediately preceding sentence made on the record shall serve as a substitute for the execution of Exhibit A and shall permit examination of the witness on documents or other materials containing CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL information.

#### **5. Protection of Confidential Information.**

a. **General Protections.** Discovery Material shall not be used or disclosed by the Receiving Parties, Counsel for the Receiving Parties, or any other persons



identified in subparagraphs 5(b)-(c) for any purpose whatsoever other than in the above captioned case, including any appeal thereof (the “Litigation”). In a putative class action, Confidential Information may be disclosed only to the named plaintiff(s) and to the owners of the named dealership plaintiff(s), or any individual plaintiff with a case on file in this Litigation and not to any other member of the putative class unless and until a class including the putative member has been certified.<sup>1</sup>

b. **Limited Disclosures of Confidential Information Designated as “CONFIDENTIAL.”** No person shall disclose or permit the disclosure of any Confidential Information designated as “CONFIDENTIAL” to any person or entity except as set forth in subparagraphs 5(b)(1)-(11) of this Order. Subject to this Confidentiality Order, the following categories of persons may be allowed to review Confidential Information designated as “CONFIDENTIAL”:

- 1) **Counsel.** Counsel for the Parties and such employees and support staff of Counsel as have responsibility for the action, including contract attorneys, secretaries, and legal assistants;
- 2) **Parties.** Parties and employees of a Party, at any time, but only to the extent Counsel determines in good faith that the employee’s assistance is reasonably necessary to the conduct of this Action;
- 3) **The Court and its personnel;**
- 4) **Court Reporters and Recordors.** Court reporters and recorders engaged for depositions in this Action, but only after such persons have

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<sup>1</sup> Plaintiffs agree to adhere to the provision in paragraph 5(a), but reserve their rights with respect to the issue of whether putative class members are parties in this litigation.

completed the Acknowledgement and Agreement to be Bound (“Acknowledgement”) contained in Attachment A;

5) **Contractors.** Those persons specifically engaged for the limited purpose of copying, scanning, organizing, filing, searching, coding, converting, storing, or retrieving documents or data, including Professional Vendors hired to process and manage electronically stored documents, but only after such persons have completed the Acknowledgment contained in Attachment A;

6) **Consultants and Experts.** Consulting or testifying Experts retained by the parties or counsel for the parties to assist in the preparation and trial of this Action, and the staff of each such consulting or testifying Expert, as long as any such expert or staff member are not employees or regular contractors of the parties or any affiliated entity, and jury or trial preparation services, but only after such persons have completed the Acknowledgment contained in Attachment A;

7) **Witnesses at depositions.** During their depositions, witnesses and their Counsel to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary according to the good faith judgment of the disclosing Counsel, and the Counsel representing them at the deposition, if any. Neither witnesses nor their Counsel shall retain a copy of any exhibit designated as “CONFIDENTIAL”, except witnesses and their Counsel may receive copies of all exhibits marked at their depositions in connection with review of the transcripts, after which witnesses and their Counsel shall destroy those copies. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that are designated as

“CONFIDENTIAL” pursuant to the process set out in this Order must be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Order.

8) **Author, subject, or recipient.** Persons whom the Confidential Material itself indicates, or the receiving party otherwise has a good-faith basis to believe, were the author, creator, producer, addressee, source, or recipient of the documents; and any person whose statements, communications or actions are expressly mentioned, discussed or referred to by actual name in the material as indicated on its face. The author, subject, or recipient of a document (not including a person who received the document in the course of the Litigation or was authorized to receive the document pursuant to any other provision of this Order) may be shown only those portions of the document that meets the criteria set forth in this subparagraph;

9) **Special masters and their direct staff;**

10) **Mediators and their direct staff**, provided that they are bound by a confidentiality agreement acceptable to all parties; and

11) **Others by Consent.** Other persons only by written consent of the Producing Party or Non-Party or upon order of the Court and only on such conditions as may be agreed or ordered.

c. **Limited Disclosures of Confidential Information Designated as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL.”** No person shall disclose or permit the disclosure of any Confidential Information designated as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” to any person or entity except as set forth in subparagraphs 5(c)(1)-(10) of this Order. The following categories of

persons may be allowed to review Confidential Information designated as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL”:

1) **Counsel.** Outside legal counsel for the parties in this action and such employees, support staff, and contract attorneys of outside counsel as necessary to conduct this action;

2) **The Court and its personnel;**

3) **Court Reporters and Recordors.** Court reporters and recorders engaged for depositions in this Action, but only after such persons have completed the Acknowledgement and Agreement to be Bound (“Acknowledgement”) contained in Attachment A;

4) **Contractors.**

Those persons specifically engaged for the limited purpose of copying, scanning, organizing, filing, searching, coding, converting, storing, or retrieving documents or data, including Professional Vendors hired to process and manage electronically stored documents, but only after such persons have completed the Acknowledgment contained in Attachment A;

5) **Consultants and Experts.** Consulting or testifying Experts retained by the parties or counsel for the parties to assist in the preparation and trial of this Action, and the staff of each such consulting or testifying Expert, as long as any such expert or staff member are not employees or regular contractors of the parties or any affiliated entity, and jury or trial preparation services, but only after such persons have completed the Acknowledgment contained in Attachment A;

6) **Witnesses at depositions.** During their depositions witnesses in this action to the extent witnesses fall within another category able to review Confidential Information designated as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL.” If a witness does not fit within another category able to review Confidential Information designated as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL,” the Party or Non-Party wishing to make such disclosure shall give seven (7) days’ advance notice in writing to counsel for the Designating Party, stating the names of the witness(es) to whom the disclosure will be made, identifying with particularity the documents, and information to be disclosed. The Designating Party may withhold its consent to the disclosure, but only upon a showing of good cause and must serve, within two (2) business days of receiving notice, any objection to the proposed disclosure in writing, setting forth the basis for the Designating Party’s good cause. The Designating Party shall not disclose to any other Party or Non-Party that a notice of disclosure has been provided to it pursuant to this paragraph except to the extent that such disclosure is contractually or otherwise required by applicable law. If the Designating Party provides such notice to any other Party or Non-Party, then the Designating Party must provide a copy of its communications providing that notice to the Party wishing to make the disclosure. If timely written notice of the good cause objection to the proposed disclosure is provided to the Party or Non-Party wishing to make such disclosure, disclosure is not permissible without leave of Court.

Neither witnesses nor Counsel to third-party witnesses shall retain a copy of exhibits designated as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL.” Pages of transcribed

deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that are designated as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” pursuant to the process set out in this Order must be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Order

7) **Author, subject, recipient.** Persons whom the Highly Confidential Material itself indicates, or the receiving party otherwise has a good-faith basis to believe, were the author, creator, producer, addressee, source, or recipient of the documents; and any person whose statements are expressly mentioned, discussed or referred to in the material as indicated on its face. The author, subject, or recipient of a document (not including a person who received the document in the course of the Litigation or was authorized to receive the document pursuant to any other provision of this Order) may be shown only those portions of the document that meets the criteria set forth in this subparagraph;

8) **Special masters and their direct staff;**

9) **Mediators and their direct staff**, provided that they are bound by a confidentiality agreement acceptable to all parties; and

10) **Others by Consent.** Other persons only by written consent of the Producing Party or Non-Party or upon order of the Court and only on such conditions as may be agreed or ordered.

d. **Control of Documents.** Counsel for the Parties shall make best efforts to prevent unauthorized or inadvertent disclosure of Confidential Information. Counsel shall maintain the originals of the forms signed by persons acknowledging their obligations under this Order for a period of three (3) years after the termination of the case.

e. Nothing in this Order shall limit or restrict in any manner a Party or Non-Party's right to use, or to authorize or consent to the use of, its own Confidential Information.

**6. Failure to Designate.** A failure to designate a document or transcript (or any portion thereof) as Confidential Information does not waive the confidential status of such information or the right to so designate the document. If a Party or Non-Party designates a document as Confidential Information after it was initially produced, the designating party shall reproduce with the document with the appropriate designation, and the Receiving Party, on notification of the designation must make a reasonable effort to assure that the document is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order, and return or destroy the original Confidential Information and all copies of the same. No Party shall be found to have violated this Order for failing to maintain the confidentiality of material during a time when that material has not been designated Confidential Information, even where the failure to so designate was inadvertent or in error and where the material is subsequently designated Confidential Information.

**7. Filing of Confidential Information.** This Order does not, by itself, authorize the filing of any document under seal. Any Party wishing to file a document designated as Confidential Information in connection with a motion, brief, or other submission to the Court must comply with all applicable Local Rules (including LR 26.2), and Electronic Filing Procedures of this District.

**8. De-Designation and Challenges by a Party to Designation as Confidential Information.** The designation of any material or document as "CONFIDENTIAL" or

“HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” is subject to challenge by any Party.<sup>2</sup> Any Confidential Information shall be treated as designated until the change is completed. The following procedure shall apply to any such challenge:

a. **Meet and Confer.** A Party challenging the designation of Confidential Information must do so in good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly with Counsel for the Designating Party. In conferring, the Challenging Party must identify the document(s) at issue, and explain, on a document-by-document basis with separate explanations for each document, the specific basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper, and must give the Designating Party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the designation, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the designation. The Designating Party must respond to the challenge within ten (10) business days.

b. **Judicial Intervention.** A Party that elects to challenge a confidentiality designation may file and serve a motion that identifies the challenged material and sets forth in detail the basis for the challenge. Each such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration that affirms that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements of this procedure. The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating Party. Until the Court rules on the challenge, all parties shall continue to treat the materials as Confidential Information under the terms of this Order.

c. **Fees/Costs.** Each Party shall bear its own fees and costs related to any

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<sup>2</sup> Materials and documents have been produced in *Authenticom, Inc. v. CDK Global LLC*, 3:17-cv-00318 (W.D. Wis.). Additional plaintiffs are now parties to this MDL. Those additional plaintiffs reserve the right to seek de-designation and challenge the designation of any material or document marked “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL.”



challenges of confidentiality designations under this Order.

**9. Action by the Court.** Applications to the Court for an order relating to the confidential treatment of materials or documents designated Confidential Information shall be by motion. Nothing in this Order or any action or agreement of a Party under this Order limits the Court's power to make orders concerning the disclosure of documents produced in discovery or at trial.

**10. Use of Confidential Documents or Information at Trial or Hearing.** A Party that intends to present Confidential Information at a hearing or trial shall notify the Designating Party at least ten (10) days prior to said hearing or trial. The Court may make such orders as are necessary to govern the use of Confidential Information at a hearing or trial including specifying how exhibits containing such information shall be filed to maintain their confidentiality, whether and how exhibits containing such information may be shown to witnesses or otherwise used in open court, and whether persons not identified in this Order, as appropriate, shall be excluded from specific portions of the proceedings. The Producing Party may designate portions of transcripts of public proceedings as CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL.

**11. Confidential Information Subpoenaed in Other Litigation or Proceeding.**

a. If a Receiving Party is served with a subpoena or a judicial order issued in any other litigation or proceeding that would compel disclosure of any material or document designated in this Action as Confidential Information, the Receiving Party must so notify the Designating Party, in writing, within five (5) business days after receiving the subpoena or order. Such notification must include a copy of the subpoena or court order.

b. The Receiving Party also must inform in writing the issuing party in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is the subject of this Order.

c. The purpose of imposing these duties is to alert the interested persons to the existence of this Order and to afford the Designating Party in this case an opportunity to try to protect its Confidential Information in the court from which the subpoena or order issued. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and the expense of seeking protection in that court of its Confidential Information, and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this Action to disobey a lawful directive from another court. The obligations set forth in this paragraph remain in effect so long as the Party has in its possession, custody, or control Confidential Information by the other Party to this case.

d. This Order must be served with any subpoenas served in this Litigation.

## **12. Obligations on Conclusion of the Litigation.**

a. **Obligations at Conclusion of the Litigation.** Within sixty (60) days after dismissal or entry of final judgment not subject to further appeal, the parties and counsel in the Litigation shall take reasonable steps to ensure that all Confidential Information and documents marked “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” under this Order, including copies as defined in ¶ 3(a), are destroyed or returned to the Producing Party unless (1) otherwise agreed by the Parties, or (2) the document has been offered into evidence or filed without restriction as to disclosure, without that status having been modified.

b. **Retention of Work Product and One Set of Filed Documents.** Notwithstanding the above requirements to return or destroy documents, Counsel may retain

their records of (1) email correspondence related to their representation, (2) attorney work product, including memoranda and correspondence related to the Litigation, and/or an index that refers or relates to designated Confidential Information, and (3) one complete set of all documents filed with the Court including those filed under seal. Any retained Confidential Information shall continue to be protected under this Order. An attorney may use his or her work product in subsequent litigation, provided that its use does not disclose or use Confidential Information.

c. **Deletion of Documents Filed Under Seal from Electronic Case Filing (ECF) System.** Filings under seal shall be deleted from the ECF system only upon order of the Court.

## **II. LIMITATIONS ON WAIVER OF PRIVILEGE**

### **13. Clawback of Inadvertent Disclosure.**

a. This Order is entered, *inter alia*, pursuant to Rule 502(d) of the Federal Rules of Evidence. If a party that produces or otherwise discloses information in connection with this action (the “Producing Party”) thereafter claims that such information is privileged or protected by the attorney-client privilege or attorney work product protection (“Disclosed Protected Information”), the disclosure of the Disclosed Protected Information shall not constitute or be deemed a waiver or forfeiture of any claim of privilege or work product protection that the Producing Party would otherwise be entitled to assert with respect to the Disclosed Protected Information and its subject matter in this proceeding or in any other federal or state proceeding.

b. A Producing Party may assert in writing attorney-client privilege or work product protection with respect to Disclosed Protected Information. The receiving party must—

unless it contests the claim of attorney-client privilege or work product protection in accordance with sub-paragraph 13(c) of this Order—within ten business days of receipt of that writing, (i) return or destroy all copies of the Disclosed Protected Information, and (ii) provide a certification of counsel that all of the Disclosed Protected Information has been returned or destroyed. Within ten business days of receipt of the notification that the Disclosed Protected Information has been returned or destroyed, the Producing Party must produce a privilege log with respect to the Disclosed Protected Information.

c. If the receiving party contests the claim of attorney-client privilege or work product protection, the receiving party must—within ten business days of receipt of the claim of privilege or protection—move the Court for an Order compelling disclosure of the Disclosed Protected Information (a “Disclosure Motion”). The receiving party must seek to file the Disclosure Motion under seal and must not assert as a ground for compelling disclosure the fact of the disclosure and may not disclose, rely on, or refer to any of the Disclosed Protected Information except as necessary to contest the claim of attorney-client privilege or work product protection. Pending resolution of the Disclosure Motion, the receiving party must sequester the Disclosed Protected Information and not use the Disclosed Protected Information or disclose it to any person other than as required by law.

d. The parties may stipulate to extend the time periods set forth in sub-paragraphs (b) and (c).

e. Disclosed Protected Information that is sought to be reclaimed by the parties to this case pursuant to this Order shall not be used as grounds by any third party to argue that any waiver of privilege or protection has occurred by virtue of any production in this case.

f. The Producing Party retains the burden of establishing the privileged or protected nature of the Disclosed Protected Information. Nothing in this paragraph shall limit the right of any party to petition the Court for an *in camera* review of the Disclosed Protected Information.

**14. Receiving Party's Obligation.** Nothing in this Order shall relieve counsel for any receiving party of any existing duty or obligation, whether established by case law, rule of court (including without limitation rules of professional conduct), regulation or other source, to return, and not to review, any privileged or work product materials without being requested by the Producing Party to do so.

### **III. MISCELLANEOUS**

**15. Order Subject to Modification.** This Order shall be subject to modification by the Court on its own initiative or on motion of a Party or any other person with standing concerning the subject matter.

**16. No Prior Judicial Determination.** This Order is entered based on the representations and agreements of the parties and for the purpose of facilitating discovery. Nothing herein shall be construed or presented as a judicial determination that any document or material designated Confidential Information by Counsel or the parties is entitled to protection under Rule 26(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or otherwise until such time as the Court may rule on a specific document or issue.

**17. Persons Bound.** This Order shall take effect when entered and shall be binding upon all counsel of record and their law firms, the parties, and persons made subject to this Order by its terms and any counsel, parties and persons who join this action in the future.

**18. Order Continues in Force.** Unless otherwise agreed or ordered, this Order

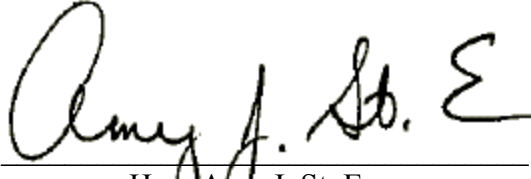
shall remain in force after dismissal or entry of final judgment not subject to further appeal.

**19. Backup/Archival/Disaster Recovery Systems.** Notwithstanding any of the destruction and deletion requirements set forth herein, no person or entity is required by this Order to delete information that may reside on the respective person or entity's back-up, archival, or disaster recovery

**20.** Nothing in this Order shall prevent a Producing Party or, if different, designating party from seeking further, greater, or lesser protection with respect to the use of any Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information.

**SO ORDERED.**

Dated: April 4, 2018

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Hon. Amy J. St. Eve  
United States District Judge

Dated: April 3, 2018

/s/ Aundrea K. Gulley

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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS  
EASTERN DIVISION**

**ATTACHMENT A  
ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND**

The undersigned hereby acknowledges that he/she has read the Confidentiality Order dated \_\_\_\_\_ in the above-captioned Action and attached hereto, understands the terms thereof, and agrees to be bound by its terms. The undersigned submits to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois in matters relating to the Confidentiality Order and understands that the terms of the Confidentiality Order obligate him/her to use materials designated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” in accordance with the Order solely for the purposes of the above-captioned Action, and not to disclose any such Confidential Information to any other person, firm, or concern.

As soon as practical, but no later than thirty (30) days after final termination of this Action, I shall return to the attorney from whom I have received any documents in my possession designated “Confidential” or “Highly Confidential,” and all copies, excerpts, summaries, notes, digests, abstracts, and indices that contain Confidential or Highly Confidential Information.

The undersigned acknowledges that violation of the Confidentiality Order may result in penalties for contempt of court.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Employer: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

